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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT

AND LABOR FORCE

AUGUST 1980

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

August, 1980

STATE OF MONTANA

THOMAS L. JUDGE, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID E. FULLER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
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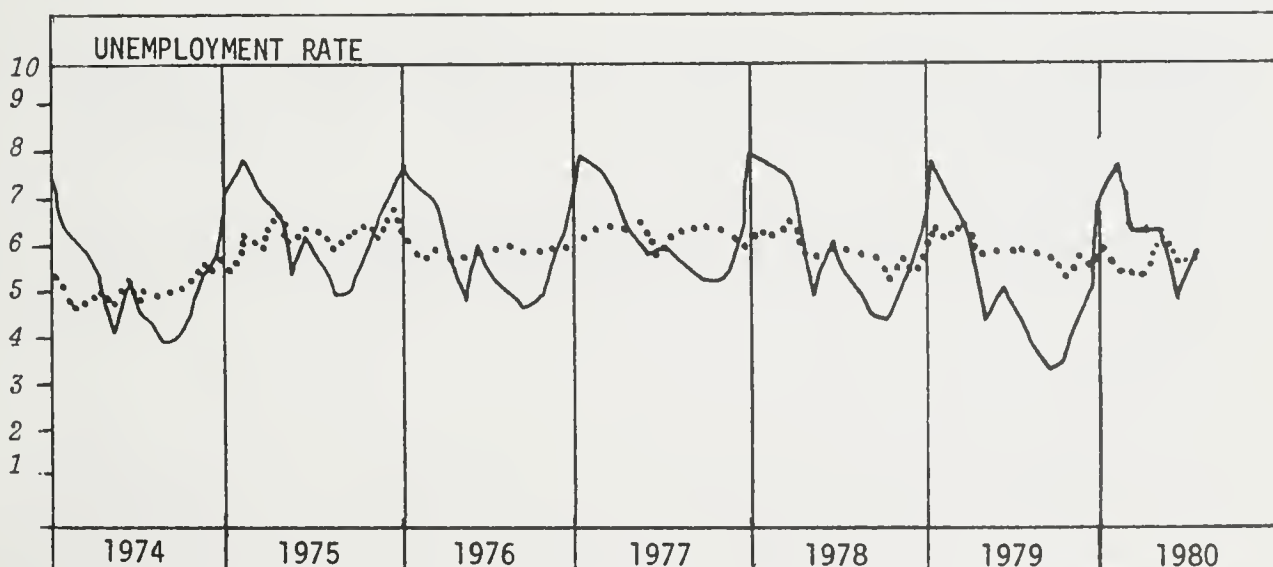
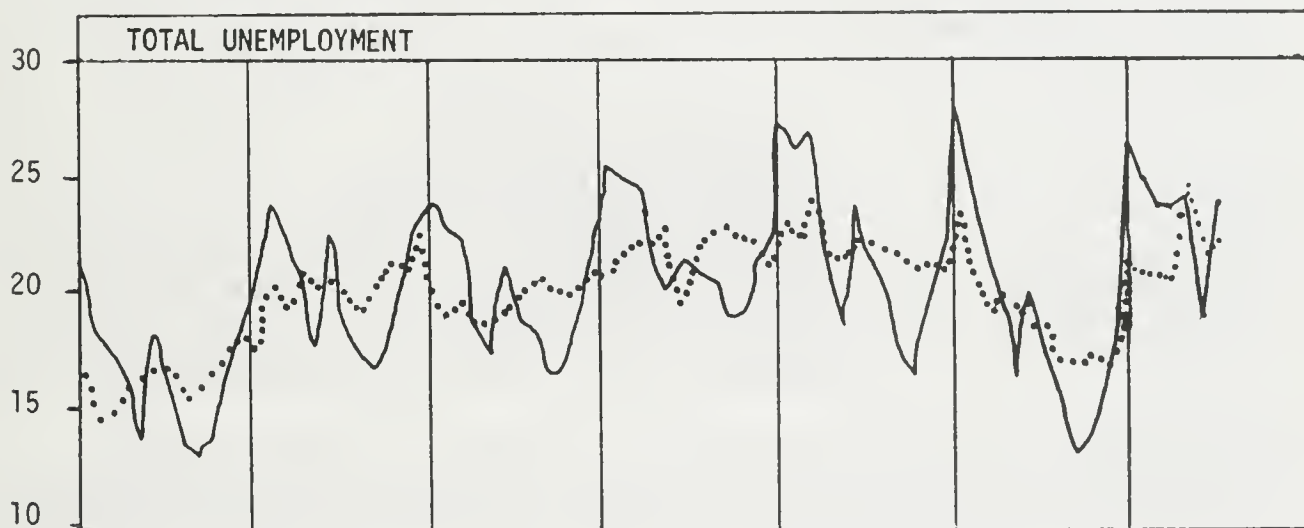
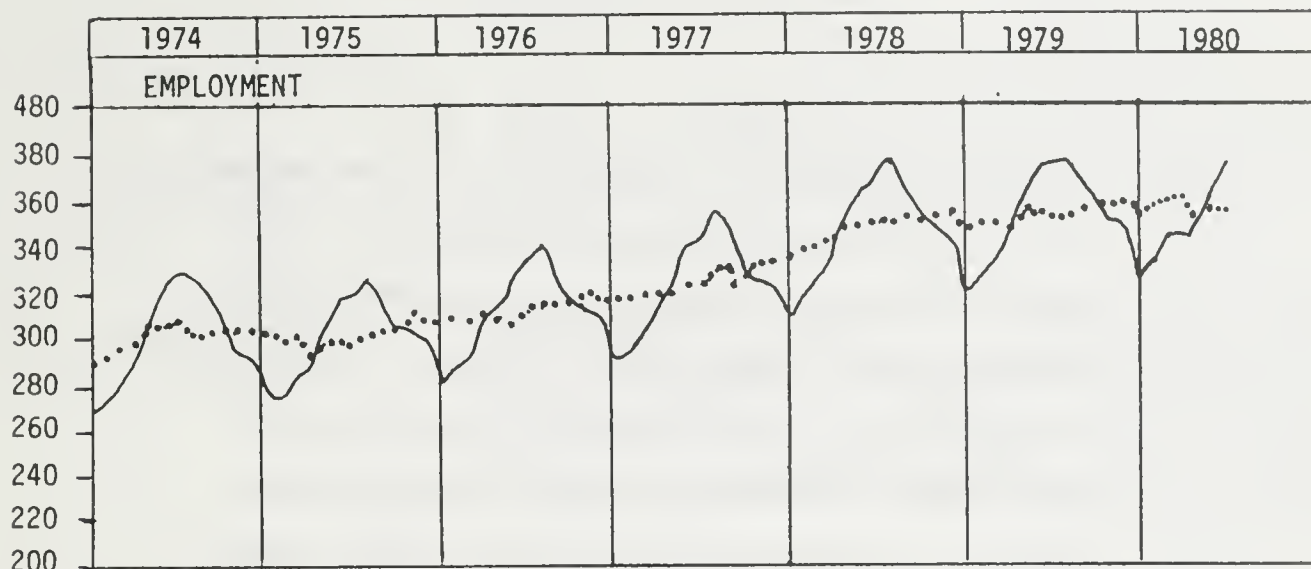
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.
2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.
3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).
4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.
5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.
6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.
7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.
8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is in no manner or form comparable to the United States composite index as published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.
9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income, Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.
10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.
11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.
13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.
14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)

(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED:)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
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STATEWIDE HIGHLIGHTS



MONTANA

Montana's civilian labor force, after rising to 396,300 in June, dropped by 3,800 in July. A civilian labor force of 392,500 for July, 1980 compares to 390,600 for July of last year.

Montana's employment count reflected similar movement when a decline of 4,600 was calculated between June and July. The employment number in July of 368,000 is 1.2% lower than the total employment number for July, 1979.

Unemployment continued to rise through July. There were 19,000 unemployed persons in May, 23,700 in June and 24,500 in July. This amounts to 6,300 more employed persons in July, 1980 than in July, 1979. The unemployment rate also continued to climb from 5.0% in May, up substantially to 6.0% in June and 6.2% in July. In July, 1979 the unemployment rate was 4.7%.

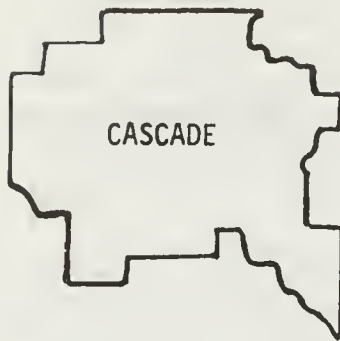
The composite index, an aggregate of six leading indicators in Montana, dropped to 92.6 in June after rising to 94.0 in May. The accession rate registered a substantial decline as it went from 12.3 in May to 4.7 in June. Another huge decline was noted in Building Permits. Average weekly earnings in Montana continued to rise in June. At the same time, real spendable average weekly earnings continued downward to \$80.02 in June.

Dry weather in July caused further damage to Montana's grain crops. It is estimated that Montana's 1980 all-wheat crop will be 5% below last year's harvest. Farmers appear to be more optimistic about next year's crop with rains received in August. Although the moisture is good for next year, it didn't help the current harvest or haying work. Harvesting of winter wheat is only 65% completed, compared with a normal 80%. Second cutting of hay is over the half-way mark. Seeding of winter wheat should be starting in the first week of September.

The oil industry in Montana is growing to the point that more rigs could be used if more rigs and help were available. There is more drilling going on in Montana now than there has been in two decades. Profits have reached record levels this year. Oilmen feel it is because of the deregulation of domestic crude oil.

The copper company's labor dispute continues. Also, 2,100 members of a public utility remained working when a tentative agreement was reached on a national contract. Supervisory personnel, numbering 700, had been ready to provide service if a walkout did occur.

The civilian labor force is expected to show a decline as students are returning to school. The trade industry should see more activity in the next few weeks also, as school supplies and clothes are purchased for the coming school year.

Employment and Unemployment Situation*(In Thousands)*Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	35.1	35.0	35.2	.1	-.1
Employment	32.5	32.4	33.1	.1	-.6
Unemployment	2.6	2.6	2.1	0	.5
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.3	6.1	.2	1.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The value of construction projects in the Great Falls area was close to \$2 million in the month of July due to construction by three private businesses and continued work on a hospital. The \$1,876,764 building permit value was more than \$1 million greater than July 1979. Total construction for the first six months of 1980 is valued at \$9.3 million compared with \$6.1 million for the same period of 1979. The housing industry, however, continues to slump. Three building permits were granted in July 1980 with a value of \$87,040 compared with eleven permits valued at \$258,539 in July of 1979.

Malmstrom Air Force Base may be expanded to accommodate bigger bombers and house a F-15 interceptor squadron for the Montana Air National Guard. A preliminary assessment of a request for city support in securing \$1.5 million in industrial development revenue bonds for construction of a 70 room, two-story motel complex is underway. When this motel is completed it will employ about 20 full-time and part-time workers. A local construction firm has been awarded a \$3.7 million contract for a dam project. An oil refinery in Great Falls is undergoing an annual appraisal which could result in the crude oil that the plant receives being re-routed to Laurel which would shut down the local refinery. This operation currently employs 60 people locally. Great Falls civic and aviation leaders are determined to find an alternative to an airlines announced termination of service to the city.

The Job Service office reports that demands for workers has been steady in the agriculture, service, and wholesale and retail industries. A strike in the copper industry is affecting over 400 workers. One more automobile shop reported reaching an agreement with the mechanics union leaving 8 shops still without a contract.

The City Commission adopted the \$23.6 million budget for the 1980-81 year. This is \$4.2 million more than last year. The total budget for Cascade County will be \$16.8 million for the coming year. This is an increase of \$3 million from the previous year. Tax levies will remain about the same. The additional amount will come from a raise in taxable valuation.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	58.8	58.7	57.1	0.1	1.7
Employment	55.9	55.8	55.2	0.1	0.7
Unemployment	2.9	2.9	1.9	--	1.0
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.0	3.3	0.1	1.6

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A new luxury condominium complex is under construction in Billings. The complex will be the largest in Billings. Forty-two units will be available and seventeen of them have already been committed to prospective buyers. A new hotel in Billings is nearly ready to open its doors. The hotel interviewed 1470 persons. One hundred to 120 persons will be hired right away. Eventual staff size is expected to be about 250 employees. About 85 percent of all the shop space on the lower levels of the hotel has been leased. Some new businesses in the Billings area include a waterbed store, a new business dealing in retail sales of scuba diving equipment, and a new gas station which will be hiring 4 persons.

The police and the city of Billings have settled some issues in their labor dispute. A number of issues are taken care of with some major issues left to settle; they include pay, insurance, firearms, layoffs, uniforms, and guns. Another labor dispute exists between a machinists union and a local automobile dealership. Approximately 16 employees are idled by this dispute. A packing plant has reported laying off over 70 workers in a two week period. Another employee was out of work while a furniture store went out of business. A reason was not given for the closure.

Building permits in Billings for July totaled 164. Thirty-six of these are residential buildings totaling 85 family units. This compares to 149 permits for July, 1979. New businesses in Yellowstone County registered 52 for July, 1979 and only 35 for July of this year. The trade industry should be picking up with students returning to school this fall.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	35.9	34.6	36.2	1.3	-.3
Employment	33.3	32.6	34.1	.7	-.8
Unemployment	2.6	2.0	2.1	.6	.5
Unemployment Rate	7.1	5.9	5.9	1.2	1.2

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A labor dispute involving over 1200 workers at metal mining facilities in the LMA continued this period. The dispute, which began July 1, was expected to last about six weeks.

Building permits in Butte for July were down from the same time last year. Permits valued at over \$1 million were issued this July, compared to valuations of over \$4.2 million last year. Fifteen single-family permits were issued this year compared to 17 last July. However, new commercial construction so far this year is running 20% ahead of 1979. Work continued this period on a motel in Butte; rooms in the facility are now open and the restaurant and lounge are expected to be completed soon. In the Dillon area, work continued on seven major projects on Interstate 15. Workers are also in the area constructing a 34-mile power line extending from Clark Canyon Reservoir. Twenty-five workers of an oil drilling company have moved into the Dillon area for 90-100 days. Another crew of 30 workers has moved out of the area after capping a well.

There was little hiring done in retail occupations this period. A new department store will open soon in Butte, though, and ten job referrals have been made by the local Job Service office already. Two restaurants in Dillon will be extending their hours and additional employees have been hired. In agriculture the major activities this period were haying, grain harvesting, and irrigating.

Employment and Unemployment Situation*(In Thousands)*Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	27.2	28.0	27.5	-.8	-.3
Employment	25.8	26.5	26.5	-.7	-.7
Unemployment	1.4	1.5	1.0	-.1	.4
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.3	3.6	-.3	1.4

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

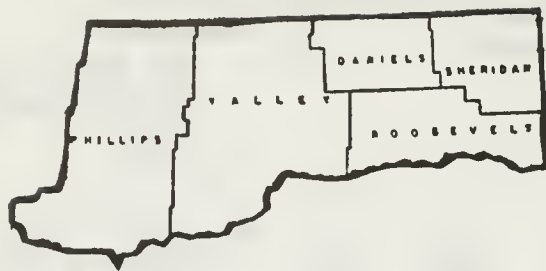
Current construction on a shopping center in Bozeman is progressing on schedule and is due to be completed by the end of August. A \$990,900 contract was awarded to a Bozeman firm for the construction of a new municipal library there. Other proposed major construction projects include a convention center, a motel, and two financial institutions. There were a total of 21 construction permits granted for the area in July. Seven of these were for residential buildings. This compares with a 32 total and seven residential in July of 1979.

Agriculture operations are in full swing. The first cutting of alfalfa is complete and the second cutting just beginning in August. The wild hay harvest is nearing completion. The crops in the area look good. The shortage of hay in the eastern third of the state may be offset by good haycrops in the west-central and western sections. Higher than normal prices for hay is being experienced due to drought conditions elsewhere.

In Livingston the city adopted a general fund budget of \$1.38 million an increase of about \$100,000 over last year. Due to an increase in taxable value the city will be able to reduce tax levies by 10 mills. The budget was approved with the salaries of most employees increasing by 8%. Some employees who are members of unions have not settled for an 8% increase yet. The negotiations between them and the city is not complete.

A lumber operation in the area has reopened both the mill and the planer and reported that sales were good during the month of July. The Crazy Mountains may get an open pit gold and platinum mine, but both mineral and environmental impact studies must be completed and approved first. The tourist travel continues well above last year. This increase has been noted since around June 20.

The local offices in the area report good hiring activity in the motel and food service areas. These openings are generally seasonal in duration. Some job openings are occurring in the agriculture industry. These are typically for short term hay stacking and irrigating positions. The retail trade is slow but stable with occasional needs for sales clerks and cashiers. Very little hiring being done in the construction trades, some layoffs are being experienced in this field.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	19.3	19.5	18.9	-.2	.4
Employment	18.5	18.8	18.2	-.3	.3
Unemployment	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.4	3.8	3.9	.6	.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A Canadian company set up an office in the LMA this period to coordinate oil and gas exploration in the area. From 35 to 50 people will be hired locally for the recording crews. The company expects to remain in the area until at least December but may stay longer depending on the quantities of oil and gas found.

Employment in construction occupations fluctuated throughout the period. Some workers on a housing project were recalled, while workers on an irrigation unit began working alternate weeks. A highway project near Glasgow started this period and should take until the end of October to be finished. An aircraft manufacturer continued testing of aircraft this period, with approximately 200 employees involved. An out-of-state plastics manufacturer is considering the Glasgow area as a potential site for a facility; the number of employees required at the plant was not disclosed.

For those farmers whose crop matured enough, the winter wheat harvest is in full swing. A severe drought continues to plague farmers and many had to use grain crops as hay and sell cattle or move them out of the area.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

			Net Changes to Current Month From:		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1979
Civilian Labor Force	16.0	16.1	16.2	-.1	-.2
Employment	15.6	15.6	15.8	---	-.2
Unemployment	.4	.5	.4	-.1	---
Unemployment Rate	2.7	2.9	2.4	-.2	.3

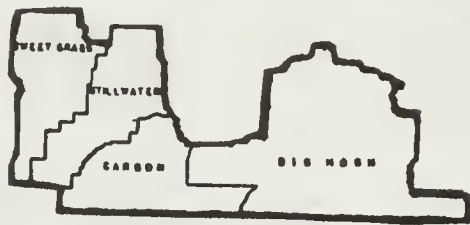
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Ten companies have filed expressions of interest in leasing federal coal in four counties in eastern Montana. The lease sale is tentatively set for 1983 and development in the area should begin in the next three years. The time frames for the proposed projects vary from 20 to 40 years and the coal would be used for synfuels, export, and electricity generation.

Construction activity was stable through the period. Contractors have not been hiring much lately, but there have not been many layoffs yet, either. The outlook for work during the winter months is not too good at this time. Several residential and commercial projects continued through the period in Sidney. A proposed shopping center in Glendive probably will not open until March 1981, according to developers. However, a discount department store which will anchor the center may open this year.

There were occasional openings in oilfield related occupations this period. Job Service offices continue to report numerous inquiries about oilfield jobs from people outside of the area; however, job vacancies have been filled by workers from the local labor pool.

Activity in retail occupations was stable this period with some hiring being done to replace college students leaving for school. Cultivation, haying, and irrigation continued as the major activities in agriculture.

Employment and Unemployment Situation*(In Thousands)*Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	14.0	14.0	13.7	0	.3
Employment	13.4	13.4	13.2	0	.2
Unemployment	.6	.6	.5	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.3	3.4	0	.9

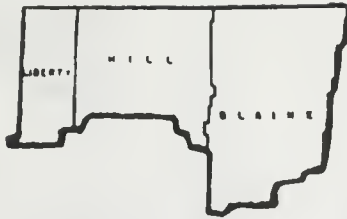
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Coal mines in Big Horn County produced over 17.9 million tons of coal in 1979, well over half the 32.4 million tons produced in the state last year. More new mines are being projected for the area including one at Spring Creek that should be producing before the end of 1980. Oil and gas potential in the overthrust belt exists and the search is on. Three rigs and two seismograph crews have been in the Red Lodge area this summer. A preliminary plan to explore and possibly mine platinum group metals in the Stillwater Complex has been filed with the U. S. Forest Service. This will initiate an environmental impact statement which will take about two years to complete.

Highway construction in Big Timber has delayed the completion of the water project going on there. A second trailer park and mobile home court has been approved for Decker. A \$523,000 contract was awarded a construction firm to rehabilitate the sewer in Hardin. The Montana Coal Board will provide an additional \$400,000 grant to fund the contract work. The construction of a new bridge over the Clarks Fork River at Bridger will start soon. Building of the new Sweet Grass County High School is progressing, with a completion date by the start of the 1981-82 school year.

An area telephone company, one of the largest employers in Big Timber, has been sold and is moving out of town. The number of employees, which is over twenty, will be reduced to only a few service people. The owners of a new TV station, being constructed west of Hardin, are projecting a September 14 start. The station plans to employ as many as 17 people when completed. Hardin's newest commercial recreation venture, a roller skating rink, opened July 28.

Yellowstone Park travel increased nearly 14% in July over July of 79. The Northeast entrance at Cooke City is experiencing 17-18% growth. An \$87,500 Small Business Administration loan has been awarded a Big Horn County industry to allviate the economic impact of last summers drop in tourism.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

				Net Changes to Current Month From:	
	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	14.4	14.7	14.2	-0.3	0.2
Employment	13.4	13.7	13.5	-0.3	-0.1
Unemployment	1.0	1.0	0.7	0	0.3
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.7	4.5	0.3	2.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The agricultural industry highlights the area economy this period. Some commercial construction is reported, but for the most part construction is slow throughout the LMA. Service industries continue to show major numbers of layoffs. The opening of a major department store in Havre accounted for some hiring in the retail sector.

Hail and drought conditions had detrimental effects on the agricultural industry in parts of the LMA; other portions of the area harvested bumper crops. Hail damaged crops in the Inverness area. Creeks and reservoirs were low in the Harlem area. This area also reports grass becoming scarce and hay and grain crops short depending upon where the rain fell. Cattle may have to be moved due to the drought conditions.

Havre has two major construction projects underway, a bank building and a college library. Chinook reports the construction of a new clinic building in the community. Completing the roundup of major construction projects for the area is the Tiber Dam project. A \$3.7 million contract for the second phase of the major modifications to this dam southwest of Chester was awarded to a Great Falls construction firm.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	27.6	29.0	28.7	-1.4	-1.1
Employment	26.0	27.4	27.3	-1.4	-1.3
Unemployment	1.6	1.6	1.4	0	.2
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.3	5.0	.4	.7

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Excavation has begun on a \$4.45 million Justice Building and State Library. A Helena construction firm is the general contractor for this project which includes \$3.1 million for construction and \$1.3 million for electrical and mechanic work. The building will house the State Supreme Court, the Law Library, the State Library and the Justice Department. The space now being used in the capital by the Supreme Court will be taken over by the legislature.

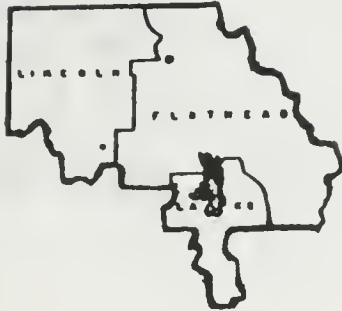
Development in the Last Chance Gulch Mall became more attractive when the insurance companies "AO" flood classification for the area was changed to "B". This will dramatically reduce the annual insurance rate required for building in the area. The city's downtown parking facility will be upgraded and improved through the use of approximately \$100,000 in parking fund money.

The Helena city budget of \$7,967,667 was approved. The mill levy will remain about the same. Revised census figures show that Lewis and Clark county's population grew by 29.2% while the city of Helena increased 6.2%. A quasi-private corporation, which was created during the city's Model City program about 10 years ago to provide loans to boost employment and commercial activity in Helena, has been dissolved. The city will accept the loss of between \$26,729 and \$75,843 in loan money as a result of the dissolution.

An ore processing mill in the area was destroyed by fire putting about 25 people out of work. The three sawmills in the LMA are operating at varying levels, but less than maximum capacity. The demand for employees in the clerical and some professional areas remains good. Farm and ranch activities reached the year's high point during July with the hay harvest in full swing. Hiring in the construction and sales occupations remained slow throughout the period. No shortage of labor in any field was reported.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	43.0	43.6	41.5	-0.6	1.5
Employment	39.2	39.7	39.0	-0.5	0.2
Unemployment	3.8	3.9	2.5	-0.1	1.3
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.9	6.0	-0.2	2.7

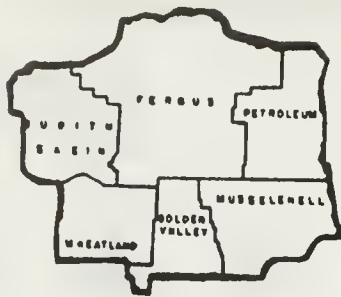
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

In the Kalispell area, hail and heavy rains had a devastating effect on the cherry business. The lumber and wood products industry as well as the construction business continue to face hard times throughout the LMA; however, some commercial and large multiunit residential construction is reported in the Kalispell area. Retail and service industries are near normal as tourism reaches its seasonal peak.

Approximately 80% of a 3 million pound cherry crop was damaged by the rains and hail resulting in a \$1.5 million loss to the cherry growers. Consequently, many of the usual cherry picking and processing jobs were also lost. One cherry warehouse closed leaving approximately 350 temporary workers without an expected \$150,000 in salaries. Fortunately, a new brining plant for split and damaged cherries opened in the area this year. The brining plant processes cherries that are not marketable as fresh fruit thereby alleviating some of the financial losses of the cherry industry.

The heavy rains also raised havoc in other aspects of the agricultural sector. The harvest is several weeks behind schedule. Some winter wheat damage was experienced in the Ronan area and possibly some sprout damage in Flathead county. Approximately 20% of the acreage in the Flathead area was hit hard by hail resulting in severe crop damage.

Unexpected layoffs of 115 mill workers in Columbia Falls added to the problems of the lumber and wood products industry; however, these layoffs are only expected to last for a two week period. A mill in Libby also temporarily laid off about 200 workers for at least a two week period. Unfortunately, this temporary layoff may be of a longer duration for some of these employees.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

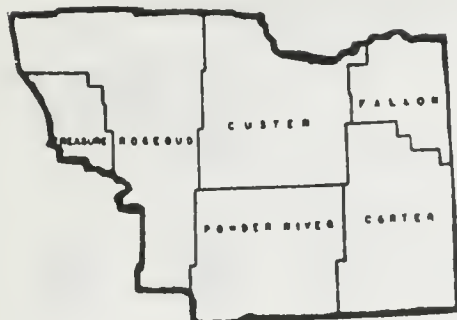
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	12.4	12.6	12.5	-.2	-.1
Employment	11.8	12.1	12.1	-.3	-.3
Unemployment	.6	.5	.4	.1	.2
Unemployment Rate	4.7	3.9	3.4	.8	1.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

New business firms in the Lewistown labor market area for the last seven months is 66, which is three less than last year and five fewer than 1978. Trade and service businesses are in the majority of new establishments this year. This indicator should be used in connection with other factors, but does show stability in the area's economy. Among the new business starts is a company specializing in oil field tank cleaning and repair located in Roundup and a brickyard manufacture in Lewistown.

Construction work will begin in late August on the PN Ferry bridge that will connect Winifred and Big Sandy. The \$3.3 million bridge will take 1½ years to complete and will employ 30 persons from the surrounding area. A modernization program by an electric cooperative will cost between \$6.5 and \$8 million. Project work includes replacing line poles and consolidating or rebuilding substations. Also a new \$1 million office building and shop is being constructed near Lewistown this summer by the electric cooperative company.

Hay and preparation for grain harvest is creating a slight demand for workers in the area. The north and east sections of the LMA are still suffering from drought.

Employment and Unemployment Situation*(In Thousands)*Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.5	16.4	-0.1	0
Employment	15.6	15.7	15.8	-0.1	-0.2
Unemployment	0.8	0.8	0.6	0	0.2
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.8	3.5	0.2	1.5

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The construction industry highlights the major portion of the labor market activity in the area; however, much of this activity is a result of the coal and utility industries. An overall positive effect has been a demand in other industries, such as services, in the Colstrip area where most of this activity is taking place.

Miles City has seen very little residential construction; nevertheless, the community can look forward to two large construction projects. A major utility company has disclosed plans to build a \$3 million power line substation, which would receive power from both the Yellowtail and Fort Peck Dams. The second proposed project calls for the construction of a \$13 million alcohol distillation plant, which would eventually employ about 25 people with an annual payroll of \$450,000. Major construction continues on schedule at Colstrip with the workforce, for the most part, stable; however, a construction firm at one of the mines has cut back employees' hours to 32 per week due to a lack of demand for coal. In conjunction with this cutback in hours, a utility company in the Colstrip area has shut down its power plants because no market place exists for the electricity. No layoffs have resulted from this action.

As construction and overall expansion occur in Colstrip, a need for secretaries, bookkeepers, store clerks, and security people rises. A utility and a construction firm are both expanding office forces. A new security company has been awarded a contract for security work on a construction site and at the bachelor camp. Approximately 40 guards are expected to be hired. A convenience store has also opened in the area resulting in approximately a dozen new positions.

Continued hot and dry weather has resulted in very little agricultural work in the area. Yield on the grain crops is expected to be far below normal.

A major railroad is hiring 20-30 laborers for a 2-3 month period to replace ties and repair roadbeds from Miles City to the North Dakota border.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

Net Changes to
Current Month
From:



	<u>July</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>	<u>June</u> <u>1980</u>	<u>July</u> <u>1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	52.5	53.9	52.2	-1.4	0.3
Employment	48.2	49.8	49.1	-1.6	-0.9
Unemployment	4.3	4.1	3.1	0.2	1.2
Unemployment Rate	8.2	7.7	5.9	0.5	2.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

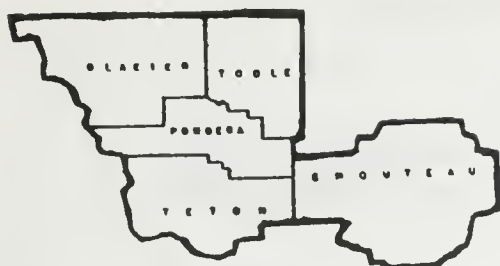
The Missoula labor market area remained relatively unchanged from the last reporting period. Construction in the area remains low adding to the negative outlook for the already depressed lumber and wood products industry. Two bright areas in the economic picture are in agriculture and tourism.

A proposed \$7-10 million hotel in Missoula could boost the community's economy in many ways. Otherwise, very little is being reported in a positive vein as far as construction is concerned. The Stevensville-Hamilton area does report a slight improvement in new home construction. An additional consequence of the poor construction and wood industries in the Missoula area has been a 20-30% slump in real estate sales.

Bumper crops in the agriculture industry are a possibility; however, the weather is going to play a major role in the final outcome. The harvest is already several weeks behind schedule due to the great amount of moisture this year. Mineral county has just started harvesting. Approximately 30% of the winter wheat was lost due to the lack of moisture last fall. Barley and spring wheat are expected to be good. Ravalli county is also behind schedule harvesting. Approximately 10% of the harvest has been completed with yields better than last year.

Tourism in the area is average to better than average. The Hamilton area reports double the tourist traffic as compared to last year.

A major mining firm has started a four year exploration project in the Cabinet Mountains for the purpose of testing 149 mining claims.

Employment and Unemployment Situation*(In Thousands)*Net Changes to
Current Month
From:

	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>
Civilian Labor Force	19.8	20.1	20.2	0.3	0.4
Employment	18.7	19.1	19.3	0.4	0.6
Unemployment	1.1	1.0	.9	0.1	0.2
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.2	4.3	0.4	1.3

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby-Cut Bank LMA falls mainly in the construction and agriculture industries. Little activity was reported for other sectors during this reporting period.

In Cut Bank, work is progressing rapidly on the new office complex, and a new bank building is under construction for one of the local banks. The office building is expected to be open by the end of October, while the bank should be finished within a year. A health club is going up in Conrad. The target date for completion of this project is October 15. New retirement housing is under construction in Shelby while in Browning there are also new homes going up on the reservation.

A youth employment program on the Blackfoot Reservation is in full swing. Twenty-six crews are placed around the reservation, with 110 youths split among the crews. In the HELP program, which is a part of the youth employment program, there are seventy college students placed at work positions.

Oilfield activity continues to pick up in the East Glacier area with several new rigs moved into the area. Hail caused considerable damage to some areas, yet farmers are still looking forward to harvesting a better than average crop.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

June 1980

<u>Social Characteristics</u>	<u>Percent of Total Insured Unemployment</u>
Non-White	13.0%
Female	31.8%
Youth	8.4%
Over 45	18.5%

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. ^{1/}

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1978		1979		1980	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	187.2	187.1	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3
February	188.4	188.4	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5
March	189.8	189.7	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9
April	191.5	191.4	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6
May	193.3	193.3	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1
June	195.3	195.3	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8
July	196.7	196.7	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0
August	197.8	197.7	221.1	221.5		
September	199.3	199.1	223.4	223.7		
October	200.9	200.7	225.4	225.6		
November	202.0	201.8	227.5	227.6		
December	202.9	202.9	229.9	230.0		
AVERAGE	195.4	195.3	217.4	217.7		

^{1/} The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table I
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						Montana	U. S.	
1978								
January	337.1	309.7	287.7	22.0	27.4	8.1	7.0	*
February	339.5	313.1	289.2	23.9	26.4	7.8	6.9	*
March	350.8	323.7	295.1	28.6	27.1	7.7	6.6	*
April	361.8	340.0	304.9	35.1	21.8	6.0	5.8	*
May	369.1	350.2	314.1	36.1	18.9	5.1	5.5	.1
June	388.1	364.1	322.9	41.2	24.0	6.2	6.2	.4
July	393.9	372.1	328.0	44.1	21.8	5.5	6.3	.2
August	395.4	375.1	327.9	47.2	20.3	5.1	5.8	.1
September	383.4	365.6	328.8	36.8	17.8	4.6	6.0	.1
October	369.6	352.9	321.6	31.3	16.7	4.5	5.4	.1
November	365.0	344.9	318.0	26.9	20.1	5.5	5.5	*
December	362.3	340.5	317.4	23.1	21.8	6.0	5.6	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	348.8	320.8	299.5	21.3	28.0	8.0	6.4	*
February	347.9	323.2	300.0	23.2	24.7	7.1	6.4	1.8
March	353.2	330.7	302.9	27.8	22.5	6.4	6.1	*
April	363.5	343.3	309.1	34.2	20.2	5.6	5.5	*
May	372.0	355.3	320.0	35.3	16.7	4.5	5.2	*
June	390.6	370.4	330.2	40.2	20.2	5.2	6.0	*
July	390.6	372.4	329.4	43.0	18.2	4.7	5.8	*
August	391.5	376.0	330.0	46.0	15.5	4.0	5.9	*
September	380.8	367.5	331.6	35.9	13.3	3.5	5.6	*
October	371.1	357.3	326.8	30.5	13.8	3.7	5.6	*
November	365.5	349.8	323.6	26.2	15.7	4.3	5.6	*
December	364.3	345.3	322.7	22.6	19.0	5.2	5.6	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
*1980								
January	348.8	322.4	301.6	20.8	26.4	7.8	6.8	*
February	353.6	328.7	306.1	22.6	24.9	7.0	6.8	1.1
March	364.3	340.5	313.3	27.2	23.8	6.5	6.6	.7
April	373.1	348.7	315.3	33.4	24.4	6.5	6.6	.3
May	378.3	359.3	324.9	34.4	19.0	5.0	7.0	.2
June	396.3	372.6	333.4	39.2	23.7	6.0	7.8	.2
July	392.5	368.0	326.0	42.0	24.5	6.2	7.9	2.7
August	391.8	370.3	325.4	44.9	21.5	5.5		2.7
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

^{1/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

^{2/} Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

* Under 50.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table II
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
County	State							
1978								
January	32.2	29.4	28.5	.9	2.8	8.7	8.1	*
February	32.5	29.8	28.9	.9	2.7	8.4	7.8	*
March	33.2	30.6	29.5	1.1	2.6	7.8	7.7	*
April	33.9	31.9	30.5	1.4	2.0	5.9	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.6	31.2	1.4	1.9	5.6	5.1	*
June	36.2	33.4	31.8	1.6	2.8	7.6	6.2	*
July	35.1	32.8	31.1	1.7	2.3	6.6	5.5	*
August	35.8	33.5	31.6	1.9	2.3	6.3	5.1	*
September	35.3	33.1	31.6	1.5	2.2	6.2	4.6	*
October	34.4	32.4	31.2	1.2	2.0	5.8	4.5	*
November	34.3	31.8	30.7	1.1	2.5	7.3	5.5	*
December	34.2	31.6	30.7	.9	2.6	7.6	6.0	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	33.5	30.4	29.6	.8	3.1	9.3	8.0	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	8.1	7.1	*
March	33.4	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.4	7.3	6.4	*
April	33.8	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.1	6.3	5.6	*
May	34.2	32.4	31.0	1.4	1.8	5.3	4.5	*
June	35.8	33.3	31.7	1.6	2.5	6.9	5.2	*
July	35.2	33.1	31.4	1.7	2.1	6.1	4.7	*
August	34.9	33.0	31.2	1.8	1.9	5.3	4.0	*
September	34.4	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.6	4.6	3.5	*
October	33.6	32.0	30.8	1.2	1.6	4.7	3.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.7	1.0	1.8	5.3	4.3	*
December	33.1	31.2	30.3	.9	1.9	5.6	5.2	*
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	32.2	29.5	28.7	.8	2.7	8.3	7.6	*
February	32.0	29.6	28.7	.9	2.4	7.5	7.0	*
March	33.0	30.8	29.7	1.1	2.2	6.8	6.5	*
April	33.1	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.2	6.7	6.5	*
May	33.5	31.7	30.3	1.4	1.8	5.4	5.0	.2
June	35.0	32.4	30.8	1.6	2.6	7.3	6.0	.2
July	35.1	32.5	30.8	1.7	2.6	7.5	6.2	.6
August	34.8	32.6	30.8	1.8	2.2	6.4	5.5	.6
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

* Under 50.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table III
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						County	State	
1978								
January	50.4	47.2	46.2	1.0	3.2	6.4	8.1	*
February	50.4	47.4	46.3	1.1	3.0	5.9	7.8	*
March	51.6	48.3	47.0	1.3	3.3	6.3	7.7	*
April	52.0	49.7	48.1	1.6	2.3	4.4	6.0	*
May	52.8	50.7	49.0	1.7	2.1	4.0	5.1	*
June	55.1	52.4	50.5	1.9	2.7	4.9	6.2	*
July	54.6	52.2	50.2	2.0	2.4	4.3	5.5	*
August	55.1	52.8	50.6	2.2	2.3	4.2	5.1	*
September	55.8	53.7	52.0	1.7	2.1	3.7	4.6	*
October	54.4	52.7	51.3	1.4	1.7	3.1	4.5	*
November	54.5	52.0	50.8	1.2	2.5	4.6	5.5	*
December	54.6	52.1	51.0	1.1	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	6.1	8.0	*
February	52.8	50.1	49.0	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.1	*
March	53.1	50.7	49.4	1.3	2.4	4.5	6.4	*
April	54.1	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.0	3.8	5.6	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	3.1	4.5	*
June	56.8	54.7	52.9	1.8	2.1	3.7	5.2	*
July	57.1	55.2	53.2	2.0	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
August	56.9	55.2	53.1	2.1	1.7	2.9	4.0	*
September	57.1	55.6	54.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.5	*
October	55.9	54.5	53.1	1.4	1.4	2.6	3.7	*
November	56.1	54.3	53.1	1.2	1.8	3.1	4.3	*
December	56.2	54.1	53.1	1.0	2.1	3.7	5.2	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	55.0	51.9	50.9	1.0	3.1	5.6	7.6	*
February	55.6	52.5	51.5	1.0	3.1	5.6	7.0	.7
March	56.6	53.6	52.4	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.5	.3
April	56.6	54.0	52.5	1.5	2.6	4.5	6.5	*
May	56.5	54.4	52.8	1.6	2.1	3.7	5.0	*
June	58.7	55.8	54.0	1.8	2.9	5.0	6.0	*
July	58.8	55.9	54.0	1.9	2.6	4.9	6.2	*
August	58.8	56.3	54.2	2.1	2.5	4.3	5.5	*
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Series began January 1970.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

* Under 50.

Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.

Table IV
MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from:	
				June 1980	July 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	392.5	396.3	390.6	-3.8	1.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	368.0	372.6	372.4	-4.6	-4.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	42.0	39.2	43.0	2.8	-1.0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	24.5	23.7	18.2	.8	6.3
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted ^{2/}	6.2	6.0	4.7	.2	1.5
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted ^{2/}	6.7	5.9	5.1	.7	1.5
<hr/>					
NON-FAIRM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data) ..	281.9	292.8	291.9	-10.9	-10.0
MANUFACTURING	24.0	24.7	28.0	-.7	-4.0
Durable Goods	14.6	15.3	18.9	-.7	-4.3
24 Lumber and Wood Products	8.8	8.5	11.6	.3	-2.8
33 Primary Metal Industries	2.2	3.1	3.5	-.9	-1.3
Other Durable Goods	3.6	3.7	3.8	-.1	-.2
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.4	9.1	0	.3
20 Food and Kindred Products	4.1	4.0	3.9	.1	.2
27 Printing and Publishing	2.8	2.8	2.4	0	.4
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	1.4	1.5	1.7	-.1	-.3
MINING	6.0	7.7	7.8	-1.7	-1.8
10 Metal Mining .....	.6	2.2	2.0	-1.6	-1.4
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining ..	2.3	2.4	2.3	-.1	0
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	3.1	3.2	3.5	-.1	-.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	17.0	16.9	18.2	.1	-1.2
15 General Building Contractors	5.1	5.1	6.2	0	-1.2
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	5.0	4.9	5.1	.1	-.1
17 Special Trade Contractors	6.8	6.9	6.9	-.1	-.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.0	23.2	24.1	-.2	-1.1
40 Railroad Transportation	6.8	6.8	7.9	0	-1.1
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	6.7	6.7	6.8	0	-.1
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services ..	9.5	9.6	9.4	-.1	.1
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	74.6	75.3	76.9	-.7	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	17.4	17.4	18.0	0	-.6
Retail Trade	57.2	57.8	58.9	-.7	-1.8
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories ..	8.4	8.5	8.6	-.1	-.2
54 Food Stores	7.8	7.8	8.1	0	-.3
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	8.5	8.5	9.1	0	-.6
58 Eating and Drinking Places	21.4	21.9	22.0	-.5	-.6
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc. ..	11.0	11.1	11.1	-.1	-.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	0
SERVICES	58.0	58.2	57.0	-.2	1.0
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	7.6	7.5	8.1	.1	-.5
72 Personal Services	2.5	2.6	2.6	-.1	-.1
80 Medical and other Health Services	19.1	19.2	17.6	-.1	1.5
Other Services	28.7	28.9	28.7	-.2	0
GOVERNMENT	66.4	73.8	66.8	-7.4	-.4
91 Federal Government	14.4	14.3	15.2	.1	-.8
92 State Colleges and Universities	7.0	7.0	6.4	0	.6
92 Other State Government	11.4	11.4	11.1	0	.3
93 Local Education	17.4	24.8	17.0	-7.4	.4
93 Other Local Government	16.2	16.3	17.0	-.1	-.8

^{1/} Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
^{2/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

TABLE V
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry
July 1980

in Thousands

I N D U S T R Y	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Net Changes to Current Month from:	
				June 1980	July 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	35.1	35.0	35.2	.1	-.6
EMPLOYED PERSONS	32.5	32.4	33.1	.1	-.6
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.7	1.6	1.7	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.6	2.6	2.1	0	.5
<i>Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted</i> ^{2/}	7.5	7.3	6.1	.2	1.4
<i>Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted</i> ^{2/} ..	7.7	6.6	6.2	1.1	1.5

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS <i>(Establishment Data)</i>	29.9	30.5	30.7	-.6	-.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1.3	1.7	1.8	-.4	-.5
<i>Contract Construction</i>	2.2	2.1	2.3	.1	-.1
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i> ...	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	-.1
<i>Trade</i>	9.8	9.7	10.0	.1	-.2
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
<i>Retail Trade</i>	6.9	6.8	7.1	.1	-.2
<i>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</i>	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
<i>Services and Mining</i>	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	-.1
<i>Government</i>	5.8	6.2	5.6	-.4	.2
<i>Federal Government</i>	1.8	1.8	1.9	0	-.1
<i>State and Local Government</i>	4.0	4.4	3.7	-.4	.3

^{1/} Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

^{2/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

TABLE VI
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

July 1980

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Net Changes to Current Month from:				
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1979
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS ^{1/}	58.8	58.7	57.1	.1	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	55.9	55.8	55.2	.1	.7
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.9	1.8	2.0	.1	-.1
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	2.9	1.9	0	1.0
<i>Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted</i> ^{2/}	4.9	5.0	3.3	-.1	1.6
<i>Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted</i> ^{2/}	5.1	4.7	3.5	.4	1.6
<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>					
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS <i>(Establishment Data)</i>	49.9	50.4	48.7	-.5	1.2
<i>Manufacturing</i>	4.7	4.6	4.5	.1	.2
<i>Contract Construction</i>	2.8	2.8	3.1	0	-.3
<i>Transportation and Public Utilities</i>	5.1	5.1	4.9	0	.2
<i>Trade</i>	16.4	16.4	16.2	0	.2
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	5.8	5.8	5.4	0	.3
<i>Retail Trade</i>	10.6	10.6	10.8	0	-.2
<i>Finance, Insurance and Real Estate</i>	2.4	2.1	2.4	.3	0
<i>Services and Mining</i>	10.9	11.2	10.3	-.3	.6
<i>Government</i>	7.7	8.2	7.3	-.5	.4
<i>Federal Government</i>	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	.1
<i>State and Local Government</i>	6.1	6.6	5.8	-.5	.3

^{1/} Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

^{2/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.
Current month preliminary

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS^{1/}

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>May 1980</u>	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>May 1980</u>	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>May 1980</u>	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>June 1980</u>	<u>May 1980</u>
STATEWIDE	392.5	396.3	378.2	368.0	372.6	359.2	24.5	23.7	19.0	6.2	6.0	5.0
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.1	35.0	33.4	32.5	32.4	31.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	7.5	7.3	5.4
BILLINGS SMSA	58.8	58.7	56.6	55.9	55.8	54.5	2.9	2.9	2.1	4.9	5.0	3.7
BALANCE OF STATE ^{2/}	298.5	302.6	288.2	279.6	284.4	273.1	18.9	18.2	15.1	6.3	6.0	5.2
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.9	34.6	33.6	33.3	32.6	31.9	2.6	2.0	1.7	7.1	5.9	5.1
BOZEMAN	27.2	28.0	26.6	25.8	26.5	25.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	5.0	5.3	5.1
GLASGOW	19.3	19.5	18.2	18.5	18.8	17.7	.8	.7	.5	4.4	3.8	2.7
GLENDIVE	16.0	16.1	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.1	.4	.5	.3	2.7	2.9	2.1
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	14.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.9	.6	.6	.5	4.3	4.3	3.6
HAVRE	14.4	14.7	13.9	13.4	13.7	13.3	1.0	1.0	.6	7.0	6.7	4.3
HELENA	27.6	29.0	28.6	26.0	27.4	27.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	5.7	5.3	4.2
KALISPELL	43.0	43.6	40.5	39.2	39.7	36.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	8.7	8.9	9.5
LEWISTOWN	12.4	12.6	12.0	11.8	12.1	11.6	.6	.5	.4	4.7	3.9	3.5
MILES CITY	16.4	16.5	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.1	.8	.8	.6	5.0	4.8	3.7
MISSOULA	52.5	53.9	51.7	48.2	49.8	48.3	4.3	4.1	3.4	8.2	7.7	6.6
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.8	20.1	18.4	18.7	19.1	17.7	1.1	1.0	.7	5.6	5.2	4.0

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Map inside back cover.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS^{1/}

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	July 1980	July 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Percent Change 1979 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Net Change 1979 1980	July 1980	July 1979	Net Change 1979 1980
STATEWIDE	392.5	390.6	.4	368.0	372.4	-1.2	24.5	18.2	6.3	6.2	4.7	1.5
GREAT FALLS SMSA	35.1	35.2	-.3	32.5	33.1	-1.8	2.6	2.1	.5	7.5	6.1	1.4
BILLINGS SMSA	58.8	57.1	3.0	55.9	55.2	1.3	2.9	1.9	1.0	4.9	3.3	1.6
BALANCE OF STATE ^{2/}	298.5	298.3	0.1	279.6	284.1	-1.6	18.9	14.2	4.7	6.3	4.8	1.5
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.9	36.2	-.8	33.3	34.1	-2.3	2.6	2.1	.5	7.1	5.9	1.2
BOZEMAN	27.2	27.5	-1.1	25.8	26.5	-2.6	1.4	1.0	.4	5.0	3.6	1.4
GLASGOW	19.3	18.9	2.1	18.5	18.2	1.6	.8	.7	.1	4.4	3.9	.5
GLENDALE	16.0	16.2	-1.2	15.6	15.8	-1.3	.4	.4	0	2.7	2.4	.3
HARDIN-RED LODGE	14.0	13.7	2.2	13.4	13.2	1.5	.6	.5	.1	4.3	3.4	.9
HAVRE	14.4	14.2	1.4	13.4	13.5	-.7	1.0	.7	.3	7.0	4.5	2.5
HELENA	27.6	28.7	-3.8	26.0	27.3	-4.8	1.6	1.4	.2	5.7	5.0	.7
KALISPELL	43.0	41.5	3.6	39.2	39.0	.5	3.8	2.5	1.3	8.7	6.0	2.7
LEWISTOWN	12.4	12.5	-.8	11.8	12.1	-2.5	.6	.4	.2	4.7	3.4	1.3
MILES CITY	16.4	16.4	0	15.6	15.8	-1.3	.8	.6	.2	5.0	3.5	1.5
MISSOULA	52.5	52.2	.6	48.2	49.1	-1.8	4.3	3.1	1.2	8.2	5.9	2.3
SHELBY-CUT BANK	19.8	20.2	-2.0	18.7	19.3	-3.1	1.1	.9	.2	5.6	4.3	1.3

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.

2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JULY 1980
PERCENT
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
BLAINE	392465	368016	24449	6.2
CASCADE	35127	32503	2624	7.5
YELLOWSTONE	58833	55946	2884	4.9
BEAVERHEAD	4417	4264	153	3.5
BIG HORN	6349	5993	350	5.5
BLAINE	5594	3136	368	10.5
BROOKS	1321	1701	120	6.6
CARLE	3403	3251	157	4.6
CARTER	1091	975	116	10.6
CHOUTEAU	3524	3445	78	2.2
CUSTER	6307	6084	223	3.5
DANIELS	1539	1512	27	1.8
DAWSON	5859	5675	183	3.1
DEER LODGE	5398	4959	439	8.1
FALLON	2536	2486	50	2.0
FERGUS	6679	6373	306	4.6
FLATHEAD	26342	24286	2056	7.8
GALLATIN	20034	19051	983	4.9
GARDNER	931	391	40	4.3
GLACIER	6272	5600	672	10.7
GOLDEN VALLEY	439	412	27	6.2
GRANT	1157	1047	110	9.5
HILL	7537	8944	593	6.2
JACKSON	2361	2213	148	6.3
JUDITH BASIN	1435	1278	157	10.9
LAKE	9203	8571	632	6.9
LEWIS AND CLARK	23446	22128	1318	5.6
LIBERTY	1313	1272	41	3.1
LINCOLN	7416	6364	1052	14.2
MC CONE	1346	1332	14	1.0
MAISON	2899	2774	125	4.3
MEADER	1195	1147	48	4.0
MINERAL	1923	1749	174	9.0
MISSOULA	37881	35003	2878	7.6
MUSKOGEE	2237	2200	37	1.7
NORTH	5924	5610	314	5.3
OTTERHOLM	393	375	23	5.8
PHILLIPS	3244	3144	100	3.1
PINEBLA	3668	3527	141	3.8
POWELL RIVER	1328	1298	30	2.3
POWELL	3573	3345	228	6.4
PRAIRIE	903	884	24	2.6
RAVALLI	8846	7979	867	9.8
RICHARD	6221	6063	158	2.5
RUSSELL	6160	5799	361	5.9
ROSEBUD	4703	4312	391	8.3
SANDERS	3836	3449	387	10.1
SHERIDAN	3272	3184	83	2.5
SILVER BUR	18475	16963	1512	8.2
STILLWATER	2250	2187	63	2.8
SWEET GRASS	1952	1923	29	1.5
TETON	3085	2975	110	3.6
TULSA	3233	3110	98	3.0
TREASURY	490	473	17	3.5
VALLEY	5104	4827	277	5.4
WEAVER	1245	1207	33	3.1
WYBACA	789	774	15	1.9

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

JUN 1980
PERCENT
RATE

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
BEAUFORT	396319	372005	23714	6.0
CASCADE	34578	32409	2569	7.3
YELLOWSTONE	58736	55819	2917	5.0
DAWSON	4186	4045	141	3.4
DEER CREEK	6534	6157	377	5.8
DEER CREEK	3519	3254	264	7.5
DEER CREEK	1849	1724	125	6.8
DEER CREEK	3302	3184	118	3.6
DEER CREEK	1015	928	87	8.6
DEER CREEK	3509	3450	59	1.7
DEER CREEK	6513	6286	232	3.6
DEER CREEK	1583	1546	38	2.4
DEER CREEK	6941	5760	1181	17.1
DEER CREEK	5127	4830	297	5.8
DEER CREEK	2590	2540	50	1.9
DEER CREEK	6633	6382	256	3.9
DEER CREEK	25667	24489	2178	8.2
DEER CREEK	20495	19429	1066	5.2
DEER CREEK	903	882	21	2.3
DEER CREEK	6557	5891	666	10.2
DEER CREEK	458	431	27	5.9
DEER CREEK	1146	1062	84	7.3
DEER CREEK	9813	9138	675	6.9
DEER CREEK	2274	2155	119	5.2
DEER CREEK	1399	1277	122	8.7
DEER CREEK	3999	8399	600	6.7
DEER CREEK	24869	23564	1305	5.2
DEER CREEK	1335	1288	47	3.5
DEER CREEK	7887	6776	1111	14.1
DEER CREEK	1316	1301	15	1.1
DEER CREEK	2787	2682	105	3.8
DEER CREEK	1170	1107	63	5.4
DEER CREEK	2195	1937	258	11.8
DEER CREEK	38764	36034	2730	7.0
DEER CREEK	2413	2383	30	1.2
DEER CREEK	6337	5978	359	5.7
DEER CREEK	406	398	8	2.0
DEER CREEK	5046	2963	83	2.7
DEER CREEK	3874	3725	149	3.8
DEER CREEK	1306	1276	30	2.3
DEER CREEK	3690	3433	257	7.0
DEER CREEK	833	867	16	1.8
DEER CREEK	9083	8312	776	8.5
DEER CREEK	6238	6046	192	3.1
DEER CREEK	6340	6029	311	4.9
DEER CREEK	4595	4216	379	8.2
DEER CREEK	3925	3551	374	9.5
DEER CREEK	3359	3315	44	1.3
DEER CREEK	17685	16529	1156	6.5
DEER CREEK	2265	2201	64	2.8
DEER CREEK	1894	1855	39	2.1
DEER CREEK	3015	2941	74	2.5
DEER CREEK	5165	3058	1108	3.4
DEER CREEK	505	482	23	4.6
DEER CREEK	5165	4908	257	5.0
DEER CREEK	1253	1221	32	2.6
DEER CREEK	799	760	39	4.9

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT				TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON				
				Net Change to Current Month From:	Total	Percent Women	Total	Percent Women	
	July 1980 ^{1/}	June 1980	July 1979						
				July 1980 ^{1/}	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	127.8	134.0	127.7	-6.2	.1	281.9	44.6	292.8	45.8
Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	3.2	.1	-5	24.0	11.2	24.7	10.7
Mining .....	.5	.5	.5	0	0	6.0	8.1	7.7	6.2
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	-2	17.0	9.3	16.9	9.4
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.5	0	-1	23.0	12.3	23.2	19.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	36.0	35.9	36.3	.1	-3	74.6	42.2	75.3	47.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.5	8.4	8.5	.1	0	13.0	65.3	13.0	64.4
Services	37.2	37.2	34.1	0	3.1	58.0	64.1	58.2	64.0
Government ^{2/}	36.9	43.3	38.7	-6.4	-1.8	66.4	55.6	73.8	58.7

^{1/} Current month preliminary.

Revised to 1979 Benchmark.

^{2/} Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

Establishment Series began January 1974.

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

1979

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>Jun.</u>	<u>Jul.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Ann.</u> <u>Avg.</u>
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	126.7	122.4	124.2	126.5	128.1	129.1	127.7	128.5	130.4	130.3	132.6	132.7	128.2
Manufacturing.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
Mining.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Contract Construction.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	38.7	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.5	36.8	36.3	36.0	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.2	36.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
Services.....	35.0	34.8	35.0	34.7	35.0	34.9	34.1	34.3	34.7	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.8
Government.....	35.7	34.8	36.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.8	40.3	39.9	42.5	42.5	38.8

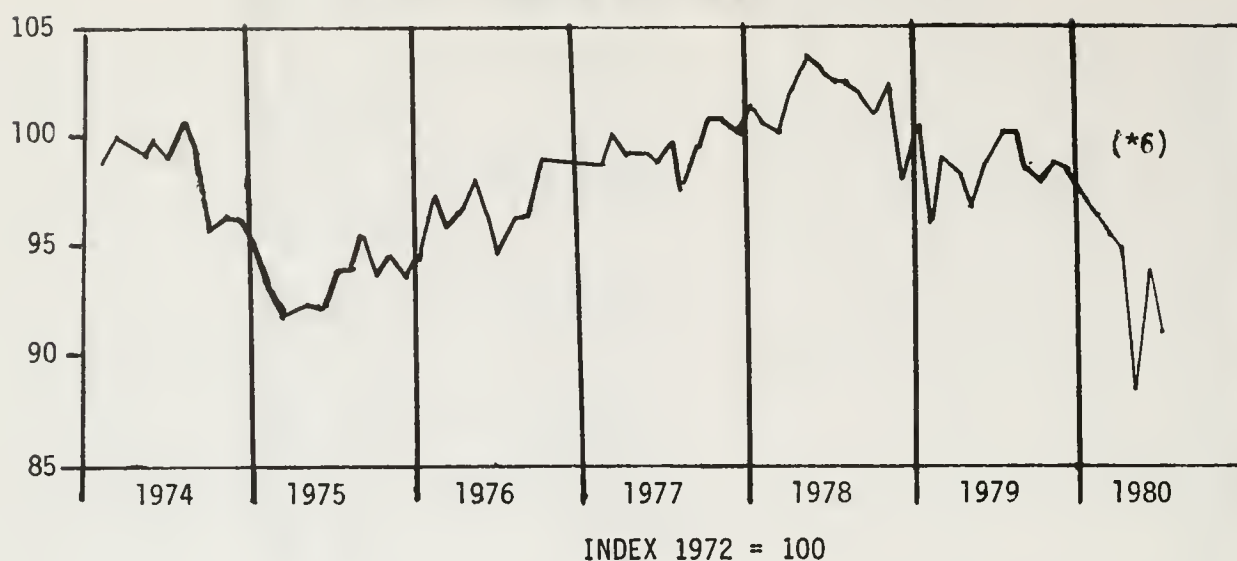
1980

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary .	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	127.8
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate..	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5
Services	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	36.9

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Revised to 1979 Benchmark

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



MONTHLY FIGURES of COMPOSITE INDEX

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

1979

January	96.1
February	98.6
March	98.2
April	96.4
May	98.5
June	100.4
July	100.3
August	98.9
September	98.4
October	99.2
November	98.5
December	97.8

Montana's Composite Index registered a considerable decline from May to June. The composite index dropped from 94.0 in May to 92.6 in June. This compares to 101.3 for June, 1979.

Indicators showing positive movement include average weekly initial claims, manufacturing employment, and average weekly hours, but these were not enough to offset the negative movement in three other indicators. The Manufacturing Accession rate recorded a substantial decline as it went from 12.3 in May to 4.7 in June. The Manufacturing layoff rate and building permits were the other two indicators reporting negative movements and causing the fall in Montana's Composite Index for June.

1980

January	96.7
February	95.6
March	95.1
April	88.6
May	94.6
June	92.6

Components of Composite Index

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.

* Indicates last month of plotted data.

** Figures in italics indicate declines from previous month.

REAL SPENDABLE AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

OF PRIVATE NONAGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION WORKERS

(1967) DOLLARS

Average Weekly Earnings

Real Spendable Earnings

250

230

210

190

170

150

100

90

80

DOLLARS

1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

June 1980

May 1980

June 1979

Gross Average Weekly Earnings

3/ Taxes Withheld

Spendable Earnings

Adjustment for Price Changes Since 1967

Real Spendable Earnings

234.97

234.15

236.91

36.65

36.42

37.96

198.31

197.73

199.02

118.29

117.06

107.27

80.02

80.67

91.75

1) Average
Weekly
Earnings

2) Real
Spendable
Earnings

1979

Jan.	215.42	89.20
Feb.	219.57	89.60
Mar.	221.43	89.29
Apr.	220.68	88.10
May	225.42	88.52
June	236.99	91.26
July	233.87	89.41
Aug.	234.99	88.73
Sept.	238.74	91.96
Oct.	236.90	89.02
Nov.	230.62	86.23
Dec.	233.24	86.12

1980

Jan.	232.60	84.36
Feb.	224.93	80.79
Mar.	234.24	82.44
Apr.	232.23	80.94
May	234.15	80.67
June	234.97	80.02

REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Gross average weekly earnings rose slightly in June to \$234.97. This compares to \$234.15 for May, 1980 and \$236.99 for the same period one year ago. With the June Consumer Price Index rising at a rate of 11.1% per year, Real Spendable Average weekly earnings have continued to decrease. Real Spendable earnings in June totaled \$80.67. In June, 1979 real spendable earnings reached a high for 1979 of \$91.75. July Real Spendable average weekly earnings are expected to remain much the same as the Consumer Price Index rose only slightly in July. The July Consumer Price Index increased by a rate of about 1% per year.

* Indicates last month of plotted data.

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultural production workers

2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.

3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

Table XII
MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						Montana	U. S.	
1978								
January	358.4	335.5	302.1	33.4	22.9	6.4	6.3	*
February	360.0	337.4	303.8	33.6	22.6	6.3	6.1	*
March	364.2	340.1	306.6	33.5	24.1	6.6	6.2	*
April	366.1	344.3	312.0	32.3	21.8	6.0	6.1	*
May	367.7	346.1	313.0	33.1	21.6	5.9	6.1	.1
June	368.9	346.6	313.5	33.1	22.3	6.0	5.8	.4
July	372.2	349.9	316.8	33.1	22.3	6.0	6.1	.2
August	371.9	349.8	316.9	32.9	22.1	5.9	5.9	.1
September	372.6	351.0	318.3	32.7	21.6	5.8	5.9	.1
October	370.7	350.5	317.9	32.6	20.2	5.4	5.8	.1
November	371.8	350.4	317.8	32.6	21.4	5.8	5.8	*
December	371.5	350.3	317.6	32.7	21.2	5.7	5.9	*
Avg.	368.0	346.0	313.0	33.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	.1
1979								
January	370.3	346.8	314.1	32.7	23.5	6.4	5.8	*
February	368.4	347.5	314.8	32.7	20.9	5.7	5.7	1.8
March	366.8	347.3	314.7	32.6	19.5	5.3	5.7	*
April	367.9	347.6	315.2	32.4	20.3	5.5	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.9	32.2	19.4	5.2	5.8	*
June	371.5	352.9	320.8	32.1	18.6	5.0	5.7	*
July	368.7	350.0	318.1	31.9	18.7	5.1	5.7	*
August	368.0	350.7	318.9	31.8	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
September	369.9	352.8	320.9	31.9	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
October	372.2	354.9	322.9	32.0	17.3	4.7	5.9	*
November	372.5	355.4	323.4	32.0	17.1	4.6	5.8	*
December	373.5	355.1	323.0	32.1	18.4	4.9	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.2
1980								
January	370.3	348.4	316.3	32.1	21.9	5.9	6.2	*
February	374.1	353.1	321.1	32.0	21.0	5.6	6.0	1.1
March	377.8	357.1	325.3	31.8	20.7	5.5	6.2	.7
April	377.5	353.0	321.5	31.5	24.5	6.5	7.0	.3
May	376.8	355.1	323.7	31.4	21.7	5.8	7.8	.2
June	377.2	355.1	324.0	31.1	22.1	5.9	7.7	.2
July	370.6	345.7	314.8	30.9	24.9	6.7	7.8	2.7
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

^{1/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.^{2/} Non-additive - included in total employment.

* Under 50.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIII
GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agrl.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						County	State	
1978								
January	33.3	30.9	29.6	1.3	2.4	7.2	6.4	*
February	34.2	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.6	7.5	6.3	*
March	34.0	31.6	30.3	1.3	2.4	7.1	6.6	*
April	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.3	6.0	*
May	34.5	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.3	6.6	5.9	*
June	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	6.0	*
July	34.2	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.3	6.8	6.0	*
August	34.7	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.4	6.9	5.9	*
September	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.1	5.8	*
October	34.3	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.4	*
November	34.2	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.5	7.4	5.8	*
December	34.6	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.6	7.5	5.7	*
Avg.	34.3	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.4	7.0	6.0	*
1979								
January	34.6	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.7	7.8	6.4	*
February	34.7	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.5	7.2	5.7	*
March	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.5	5.3	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	6.7	5.5	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	6.4	5.2	*
June	34.3	32.2	30.9	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.0	*
July	34.2	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
August	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	4.7	*
September	33.7	31.8	20.5	1.3	1.9	5.5	4.6	*
October	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	4.7	*
November	33.5	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.8	5.4	4.6	*
December	33.4	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.8	5.5	4.9	
Avg.	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	6.2	5.1	*
1980								
January	33.3	31.0	29.7	1.3	2.3	6.8	5.9	*
February	33.6	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.2	6.6	5.6	*
March	33.8	31.7	30.4	1.3	2.1	6.0	5.5	*
April	33.7	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.4	7.1	6.5	*
May	33.6	31.4	30.2	1.2	2.2	6.5	5.8	.2
June	33.5	31.3	30.1	1.2	2.2	6.6	5.9	.2
July	34.2	31.6	30.4	1.2	2.6	7.7	6.6	.5
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

2/ Non-additive - included in total employment.

* Under 50.

Series began January 1970.

Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.

Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION
SURVEY DATA

Table XIV
BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)
Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Manage- ment Dispute ^{2/}
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent ^{1/}		
						County	State	
1978								
January	52.0	49.4	47.9	1.5	2.6	5.1	6.4	*
February	52.3	49.7	48.2	1.5	2.6	4.9	6.3	*
March	53.1	50.1	48.6	1.5	3.0	5.6	6.6	*
April	52.8	50.4	48.9	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
May	53.3	50.8	49.3	1.5	2.5	4.7	5.9	*
June	53.6	51.1	49.6	1.5	2.5	4.6	6.0	*
July	53.3	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.4	4.6	6.0	*
August	54.0	51.5	50.0	1.5	2.5	4.6	5.9	*
September	54.4	52.0	50.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.8	*
October	54.0	51.9	50.4	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
November	54.4	51.7	50.2	1.5	2.7	4.9	5.8	*
December	54.2	51.8	50.3	1.5	2.4	4.4	5.7	*
Avg.	53.4	50.9	49.4	1.5	2.5	4.7	6.0	*
1979								
January	54.8	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.6	4.8	6.4	*
February	54.7	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.3	4.2	5.7	*
March	54.5	52.4	50.9	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.3	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.5	*
May	55.3	53.2	51.7	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.2	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	*
July	55.9	53.9	52.4	1.5	2.0	3.5	5.1	*
August	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.7	*
September	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.3	4.6	*
October	55.5	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.8	3.2	4.7	*
November	55.9	54.0	52.5	1.5	1.9	3.5	4.6	*
December	55.8	53.9	52.4	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
Avg.	55.3	53.3	51.8	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.6	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.9	*
February	57.5	54.8	53.3	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.6	.7
March	58.1	55.4	53.9	1.5	2.7	4.7	5.5	.3
April	57.4	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.7	4.6	6.5	*
May	57.0	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.5	4.4	5.8	*
June	57.2	54.5	53.1	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	57.6	54.7	53.3	1.4	2.9	5.1	6.6	*
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

^{1/} Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers

^{2/} Non-additive - included in total employment.

* Under 50.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1979 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

TABLE XV

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

July 1980

	<u>Average Weekly Earnings</u>		<u>Average Weekly Hours</u>		<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>	
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1980	June 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	\$236.72	\$234.97	\$233.87	36.7	36.3	37.6
MANUFACTURING						
Durable Goods	389.76	388.94	361.65	43.5	43.8	42.9
Primary Metal Industries	425.49	415.87	362.49	45.9	45.7	43.0
Nondurable Goods	411.67	411.67	379.36	40.8	40.8	40.4
Food and Kindred Products	338.44	340.97	358.28	40.1	40.4	42.5
	275.81	281.67	285.12	40.8	41.0	44.0
MINING						
Metal Mining	430.50	428.64	446.37	49.2	49.1	48.1
	399.28	399.28	445.74	36.8	36.8	39.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	393.12	392.83	357.89	37.8	37.7	35.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	333.48	332.20	334.27	42.7	42.7	42.8
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	358.63	358.63	315.66	50.3	50.3	43.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	188.94	182.38	191.53	33.5	33.1	35.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	163.20	162.96	155.60	34.0	33.6	34.5
SERVICES	156.74	153.87	144.20	34.6	34.5	35.6

Data for current month are preliminary.

Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.

Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).
Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES				SEPARATION RATES			
	Total		New Hires		Recalls		Total	
	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1979	June 1980	July 1979
MANUFACTURING	7.3	12.5	5.0	2.6	1.5	3.9	4.5	10.7
Durable Goods	9.3	18.5	4.7	2.0	0.5	3.5	7.1	17.6
Primary Metal Industries	4.6	1.7	5.8	1.4	1.1	3.7	2.4	0.3
Nondurable Goods	4.1	3.5	5.5	3.7	2.9	4.8	0.3	0.3
MINING	5.3	10.4	2.8	4.4	8.4	2.2	0.9	0.8
Metal Mining	1.9	5.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0*	1.1	1.6

* Less than .05.
 Prepared by U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
 Series began January 1959.

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggregate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>July 1980</u>	<u>July 1979</u>	<u>Year to Date</u>	
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	40	21	207	235
MINING	57	24	231	149
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	40	64	309	487
MANUFACTURING	23	26	144	172
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	4	11	121	142
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	105	83	768	714
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	42	34	269	298
SERVICES	116	100	912	925
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(46)	(17)	242	(151)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	6	0	100	85
STATE TOTAL	433	363	3061	3207

Table XVIII
NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS					NEW BUSINESS FIRMS				
Year to Date					Year to Date				
Areas	1980	1979	1980	1979	Areas	1980	1979	1980	1979
STATE OF MONTANA	433	363	3061	3207					
GREAT FALLS SMSA	21	23	203	221	HAVRE LMA	12	8	89	89
BILLINGS SMSA	42	52	406	519	Blaine	6	1	31	13
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	90	30	356	INA	Hill	4	5	48	63
					Liberty	2	2	10	13
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	27	23	211	201	HELENA LMA	31	20	196	259
Beaverhead	6	2	37	19	Broadwater	3	0	11	18
Deer Lodge	1	3	16	12	Jefferson	2	2	13	21
Granite	2	0	9	8	Lewis and Clark	26	18	172	220
Madison	4	4	30	28					
Powell	1	2	24	8	KALISPELL LMA	30	52	348	406
Silver Bow	13	12	95	99	Flathead	14	31	233	270
BOZEMAN LMA	36	30	215	214	Lake	10	10	59	64
Gallatin	31	23	165	189	Lincoln	6	11	56	73
Meagher	1	1	9	5	LEWISTOWN LMA	15	9	66	69
Park	4	6	41	49	Fergus	7	5	36	41
GLASGOW LMA	10	15	90	160	Golden Valley	0	0	2	3
Daniels	0	0	4	7	Judith Basin	4	1	10	10
Phillips	4	3	18	19	Musselshell	2	0	14	9
Roosevelt	1	5	27	23	Petroleum	0	2	1	2
Sheridan	5	3	21	25	Wheatland	2	1	3	4
Valley	0	4	20	23	MILES CITY LMA	21	14	110	93
GLENDIVE LMA	19	17	175	176	Carter	14	0	20	1
Dawson	3	6	43	43	Custer	1	3	27	38
Garfield	0	0	3	7	Fallon	5	4	34	21
McCone	3	4	16	10	Powder River	0	3	8	6
Prairie	1	1	7	4	Rosebud	1	3	20	14
Richland	9	4	101	106	Treasure	0	1	1	3
Wibaux	3	2	5	6	MISSOULA LMA	42	44	370	488
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	11	8	77	88	Mineral	2	3	13	11
Big Horn	3	4	20	28	Missoula	32	24	262	344
Carbon	7	3	25	36	Ravalli	6	9	70	98
Stillwater	0	1	20	13	Sanders	2	8	25	35
Sweet Grass	1	0	12	11	SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	26	18	159	142
					Choteau	12	1	33	24
					Glacier	5	8	43	36
					Pondera	1	4	26	32
					Teton	3	2	18	14
					Toole	5	3	39	36

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons; to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

STAT-1506 DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

JULY 1983

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	161	14,918.00
BIGHORN	340	27,136.54
BLAINE	335	27,712.98
BROADWATER	190	19,130.00
CARTER	195	17,056.32
CARTER	28	2,359.00
CASCADE	4,136	352,147.52
CHOUTEAU	91	8,328.00
CUSTER	204	16,075.81
DANIELS	54	3,429.00
DARTON	161	12,984.45
DEER LODGE	758	59,523.11
FALLON	11	775.00
FERGUS	299	23,863.10
FLATHEAD	2,910	246,645.54
GALLATIN	1,568	134,357.72
GARFIELD	7	650.00
GLACIER	850	69,834.74
GOLDEN VALLEY	20	1,847.00
GRANITE	129	10,725.12
HILL	844	65,778.75
JEFFERSON	179	16,347.88
JUDITH BASIN	43	3,690.00
LAKE	835	65,651.52
LEWIS AND CLARK	1,662	147,276.26
LIBERTY	29	1,528.00
LINCOLN	2,241	223,774.52
MCCONE	13	936.00
MADISON	129	12,347.00
MEACHER	58	5,505.00
MINERAL	417	40,136.75
MISSOULA	5,262	468,008.99
MOOSESHELL	50	5,203.00
PAKE	446	39,395.83
PETROLIUM	0	0.00
PHILLIPS	90	7,593.00
PONDE RA	125	9,847.00
POWELL RIVER	18	1,721.00
POWELL	364	31,396.93
PRAIRIE	28	2,843.00
RAVALLI	1,279	107,586.20
RICH AND	134	12,140.70
ROOSEVELT	395	30,208.11
ROSEBUD	557	52,072.00
SANDERS	701	60,274.87
SHERIDAN	13	993.00
SILVER BOW	3,132	262,044.40
STILLWATER	80	7,299.00
SWEET GRASS	32	2,260.00
TETON	65	4,821.75
TOOLE	141	10,970.80
TREASURE	11	1,062.00
VALLEY	354	29,385.45
WHEATLAND	12	916.00
WILJAX	18	1,309.00
YELLOWSTONE	4,743	422,715.27
INTRA STATE	37,057	3,226,615.21
INTER STATE	1,314	278,558.64
TOTAL	38,371	3,505,173.85

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE		
COUNTY	JANUARY 1980	THRU JULY 1980
COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	1,901	175,896.54
BIGHORN	2,809	244,789.48
BLAINE	2,241	194,070.61
BROADWATER	1,599	150,430.29
CARBON	2,211	212,536.32
CARTER	142	12,613.52
CASCADE	31,446	2,899,777.33
CHOUTEAU	532	43,637.56
CUSTER	2,497	219,580.85
DANIELS	192	15,734.26
DAWSON	1,537	147,357.50
DEER LODGE	4,623	399,003.19
FALLON	333	30,517.60
FERGUS	3,310	284,791.04
FLATHEAD	31,560	2,862,165.58
GALLATIN	15,502	1,386,236.75
GARFIELD	39	3,865.00
GLACIER	5,388	437,816.40
GOLDEN VALLEY	113	10,659.00
GRANITE	966	78,534.66
HILL	5,855	503,259.33
JEFFERSON	1,778	178,964.13
JUDITH BASIN	281	24,392.74
LAKE	7,258	632,699.33
LEWIS AND CLARK	14,801	1,350,367.30
LIBERTY	305	29,331.80
LINCOLN	19,762	1,908,411.35
MCCONE	154	11,049.00
MADISON	957	83,376.25
MEAGHER	473	41,566.80
MINERAL	3,576	359,458.05
MISSOULA	40,219	3,720,415.90
MUSSELSHELL	489	50,019.00
PARK	5,286	459,747.55
PETROLEUM	54	4,270.50
PHILLIPS	1,051	92,482.48
PONDERA	1,728	165,161.79
POWDER RIVER	172	17,599.00
POWELL	2,860	260,188.55
PRAIRIE	334	31,067.92
RAVALLI	11,512	1,009,623.45
RICHLAND	1,104	98,467.76
ROOSEVELT	1,870	147,686.05
ROSEBUD	2,672	244,414.36
SANDERS	6,770	633,680.22
SHERIDAN	232	19,964.00
SILVER BOW	15,857	1,416,453.73
STILLWATER	1,416	133,005.00
SWEET GRASS	335	34,003.37
TETON	1,184	107,140.04
TODLE	1,500	140,001.23
TREASURE	100	10,992.00
VALLEY	2,880	259,086.90
WHEATLAND	186	15,815.65
WIBAUX	152	11,751.80
YELLOWSTONE	38,075	3,670,363.04
INTRASTATE	302,178	27,701,522.19
INTERSTATE	10,772	1,468,114.41
TOTAL	312,950	29,169,636.60

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1980	1979	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims ^{1/}	37,523	29,468	8,055	27.3
Continued Claims ^{1/}	367,081	312,827	54,254	17.3
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	312,950	262,838	50,112	19.1
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$29,169,635	\$22,240,300	\$6,929,335	31.2
Average Weekly Benefit Amount ^{1/2/}	\$97.76	\$88.44	\$9.32	10.5

MONTHLY

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	Change From Year Ago Net	Percent
Initial Claims ^{1/}	5,177	4,598	3,121	2,056	65.9
Continued Claims ^{1/}	45,558	37,523	31,571	13,987	44.3
Number of Benefit Payments ^{1/}	38,371	32,975	25,178	13,193	52.4
Amount of Benefits Paid ^{1/}	\$3,505,174	\$3,185,601	\$2,080,848	\$1,424,326	68.4
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt ^{1/2/}	\$95.18	\$101.84	\$85.86	\$9.32	10.9
Trust Fund Balance	\$16,175,676*	\$15,280,856*	\$7,572,703**	\$8,602,973	113.6

^{1/} Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.

^{2/} Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".

* Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to \$7,084,089.

** Excludes Loans from Federal Government, which amount to \$10,484,089.

Fewer initial claims are normally recorded in July than in June but this year there are slightly more. The count from a year ago is again considerably less than this month. Continued claims filed in July exceeded those in June and in July 1979 by a much larger count than for the comparable periods a year ago.

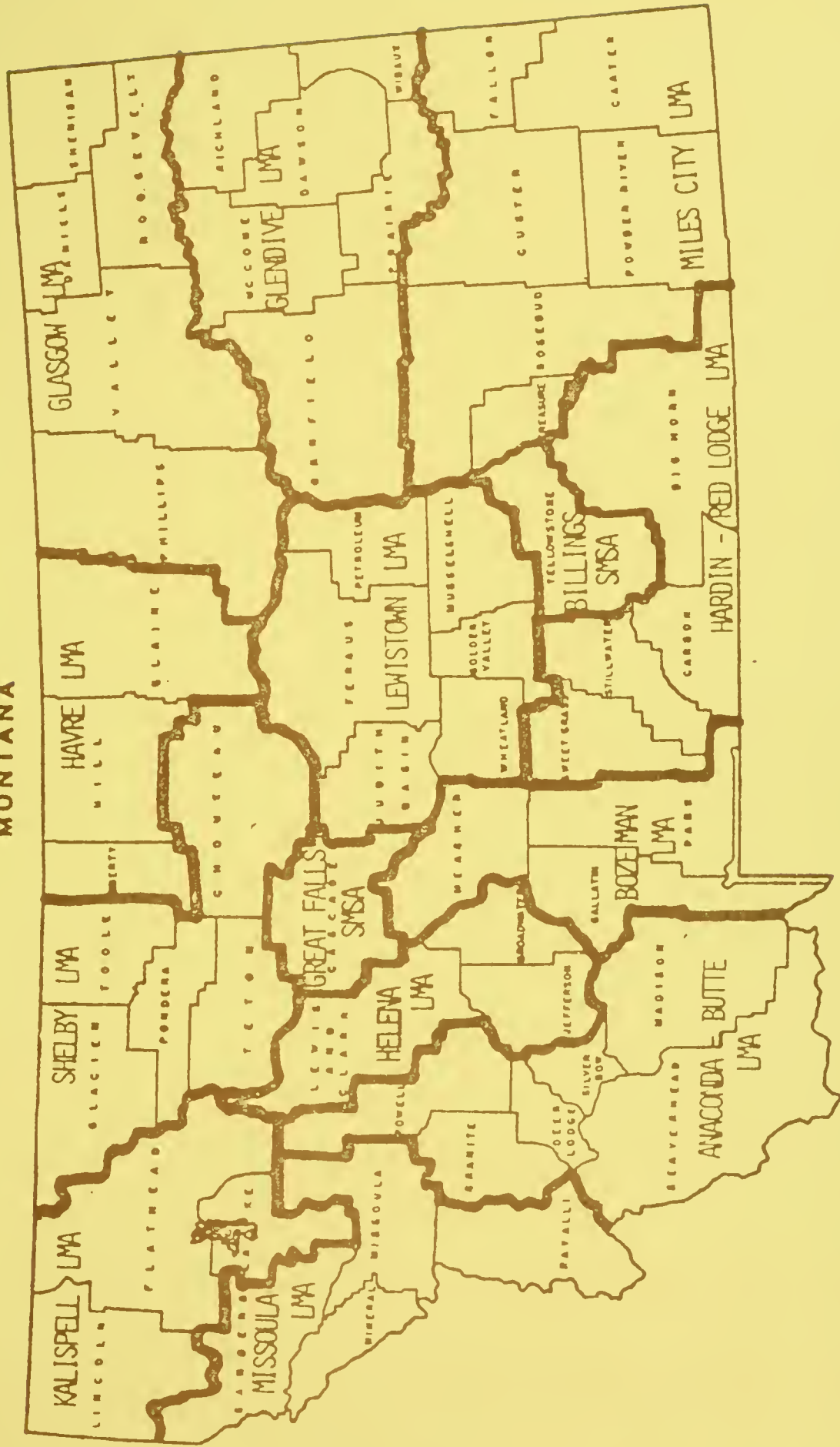
This month the number and amount of benefit payments rose from last month and last year, in contrast to last month, when tally for June was lower than May. All items continue to gain over last year. Each month the year-to-date totals increase at a faster rate over the same period in 1979.

The only figure in this month's report that was less than last month was the Average Weekly Benefit Amount, although it was still up from a year ago. This indicates more people with lower wages are filing for benefits. Back-to-school and holiday shopping may boost the demand for trade employees, students will be leaving jobs to return to classes, school employees will go back to their positions, and outdoor work should continue until late fall, all of which could improve the current economic situation in the next few months.

Contributions to the Trust Fund this month raised it above last month's balance, and more than doubled the July 1979 figure. A large balance will be needed to provide for the winter season drain on the fund.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
MAIL
LAB 449



BULK RATE

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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